

STATE FINANCES.

The House Committee Hard at Work Probing the Matter,

AND TRYING TO ASCERTAIN

What Available Funds There Are, And Deficiencies.

PRINTING AND STATIONERY

Items Undergoing Scrutiny—Appropriations Drawn on to Pay for Work Done in Other Years—Comparative Statement of Expenses for the Years 1895 and 1896. The Law Has Been Violated, and the Committee Intends to Have the Record Show the Facts—Appropriation Bill will be Larger Than Two But Less Than Four Years Ago.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 14.—Chairman Glover, of the house finance committee, is doing his level best to ascertain just where the state stands financially. He desires to know what available funds there are and what deficiencies are to be met. He is giving special attention to the printing and stationery deficiency. The inquiry has gone far enough to show that the practice has been to pay out money on this account without regard to the years for which the money was appropriated. For example, it appears to the committee that the printing, stationery and binding appropriations for 1895 and 1896 were drawn on to pay for work done and supplies furnished prior to those years. The committee makes the strong point that this was a violation of law, and it intends to have the record show the facts.

Carrying out the general spirit of the committee's inquiry, Chairman Glover has caused to be prepared a statement of the printing and binding done for the several departments and institutions for the years 1895 and 1896, and this statement will be the basis of a preliminary report to be made to the house to-morrow. The total for 1895, the year of a session of the legislature, was \$25,774 and for 1896 \$20,000. The detailed statement raises more than one interesting question. Since it may figure conspicuously in the proceedings it will be to have it in full:

	1895.	1896.
House of delegates.....	\$ 3,971.02	
Senate.....	1,054.78	
Governor's office.....	1,054.78	
Secretary of state.....	2,144.25	2,673.28
Treasurer's office.....	396.18	1,222.39
Sup't. of schools.....	5,525.52	5,053.18
Attorney general.....	123.31	1,463.42
Secretary of state.....	220.23	628.35
Adjutant general.....	1,904.81	325.81
Librarian.....	35.21	663.21
Supreme court.....	145.25	289.25
House of Delegates.....	1,184.94	117.39
Penitentiary.....	118.28	20.71
State for Deaf and Blind.....	207.02	1.45
Marshall College.....	1,035.42	1,495.49
Marshall College.....	137.65	123.31
Shepherd College.....	188.46	30.28
Fairmont Normal School.....	248.17	111.54
Clarksburg Normal School.....	125.19	219.31
West Liberty Normal School.....	219.33	227.42
Concord Normal School.....	247.51	219.30
Second Hospital.....	222.69	226.55
Experiment Station.....	761.20	1,662.48
Reform School.....	165.40	190.72
Bank examination.....	3.45	2.45
Commissioner of labor.....	1,060.64	20
Fish commissioner.....	12.87	
Mine inspectors.....	340.69	244.06
Board of health.....	184.79	227.28
Colored Institute.....	202.36	227.28
Regents' Normal Schools.....	209.28	15.48
Janitor.....	1.00	
Board of health.....	367.02	3,325.42
Historical Society.....	19.09	30
Board of pharmacy.....		8.42
State board of examiners.....		76.30
Acts of legislature.....	905.75	
Totals.....	\$23,774.46	\$20,000.00

Among other pertinent questions suggested by this exhibit is this: What need had the board of agriculture for \$1,300 worth of printing and binding in two years? This board publishes a newspaper, but that is hardly thought to account for the expenditure. The committee looking into these matters, seems to be of the opinion that the main trouble is extravagance. For this a remedy is to be sought, but whether it will be found is another question. One proposition is to create the office of commissioner of accounts, who shall inspect closely the expenditures, and expenditures of executive departments and state institutions. It is believed that a competent man have save the state a great deal of money every year. It is next to impossible for the legislature to put on a brake with its own hand and then keep the brake on long enough to do good.

The joint finance committee of the two houses was in session again yesterday and made decided progress on the appropriation bill, which it is hoped to have ready by Tuesday next. It looks now as though the bill will carry \$30,000 or \$40,000 more than the appropriation bill of two years ago, but from \$50,000 to \$60,000 less than the bill of four years ago, comparing the same items in the two bills. The committee is determined to keep the appropriations down to the lowest sum consistent with the welfare of the state. Some of the institutions must have more room, and this means new buildings to old ones.

The penitentiary is one of these. Two hundred men are crowded into 100 small cells, a state of affairs prejudicial to health and morals. This strain must be relieved. The rapid and continuing growth of the university has brought more students than the buildings will accommodate. Some buildings will have to be done here. The same is true of the colored institute at Farm Kanawha county. In these matters the committee will go as far in its recommendations as the state's finances will permit. Chairman Hughes, of the senate committee, and Chairman Glover, of the house committee, are disposed to be liberal within the limits of good business.

Senator Matthews, of Marshall, with the assent of the directors, is trying to have the legislature provide for the penitentiary a system of dry earth closets, a departure on the line of prudent sanitation. To the astonishment of the other directors, Captain Chippy opposed the plan as one that would involve a prohibitory expenditure. Nevertheless, the committee is believed to take the humane view of the question.

Senate bill No. 52, which provides for a revision of the criminal charge system is the special order for to-morrow at 11 a. m. The better the proposition is understood the more favor it finds.

It is now believed that it will pass the senate. It provides that each county shall pay to own criminal charges out of fines and licenses of all kinds, the remainder to be divided between the county and the state. It is a county's fines and licenses full short, the charges are to be paid by the state. It is estimated that these growing and uncontrollable charges will under this plan be reduced about one-half and the state be relieved of a problem hitherto seemingly beyond solution. If the bill pass it will relieve this legislative of the necessity of appropriating \$200,000 for criminal charges.

A Republican caucus of both houses will be held to-morrow night to consider some matters of importance. The new election law is one of them. The school book bill is likely to have consideration at the same time. C. B. H.

THE CUBAN CAUSE

Is Flourishing in Pinar del Rio Province. That Section Not Pacified.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 14.—The Commercial-Tribune's special from Jacksonville, Fla., says: Colonel Frederico Perez Carbo, late dispatch chief to General Maceo, received a letter from General Lucas Rivera from the Pinar del Rio section to-day. It spoke in the highest terms of his men, their enthusiasm in the cause and denied in the strongest terms that the province was pacified.

"The Spanish do not come out of their entrenched camps," wrote the general, "and when we want to fight them we have to go down to them. We have full control of all the open country."

His army consists of over 5,000 men, all well armed and the heart of the troops is generally good. Several important engagements had taken place and in every one the Cubans had been victorious.

While the men regretted the death of Maceo, yet they were full of patriotic fire and the fight was being continued on the plans outlined by that great general. One expedition had been made, but not long ago, with needed supplies and the general was in good spirits over the outlook for Cuban independence.

Rivera spoke of the good work accomplished by their dynamite gun commanded by young John Lunn, of Jacksonville, and said that he wanted an ample supply of ammunition for it had come over and it was being used very often to the damage of the Spanish. Artemisa has been laid in ruins almost by the gun, and other places and camps had felt its power. Important information was also sent Colonel Carbo to be forwarded to the New York Junta.

WEYLER TALKS

Of the Situation in Cuba—Claims the Insurgents are Retreating.

HAVANA, Feb. 14.—The war correspondent of La Lucha, Senor Canarte, and the Union Civil Governor of the province of Santa Clara, Senor Montoro Vidal, arrived yesterday from Pinar del Rio. During their trip to the interior, they met Captain-General Weyler, who was stopping at the house of Lieutenant-Colonel Panca. The civil governor and General Solano had breakfasted with Captain-General Weyler. Senor Canarte, joining the party, during the course of the breakfast, Captain-General Weyler was interviewed. He said that from the railroad lines of Cienfuegos and Sagua columns and brigades were reconnoitering continuously up to the edges of the Sierra Sagua and Yaguajay. General Weyler asked Senor Canarte about the situation in Pinar del Rio province, a part of the island in which Senor Canarte has been traveling recently. Senor Canarte detailed the operations there and the work accomplished by the division of General Melguz and both agreed that there was no work for local guerrillas. Captain-General Weyler said that in the province of Santa Clara the revolution was still in a primitive state, but, he added, that with concentration, the Spanish would soon obtain a positive advantage and an increase in the number of towns held by the government forces would soon be noted. General Weyler said that General Maximo Gomez had intended to invade the provinces of Matanzas and Havana, but that he had been obliged to retreat, owing to the tenacious prosecution of the war by the Spanish and the activity of the government columns. He said the so-called insurgent government had returned to Najaf, fearing the rapid advance of the Spanish troops.

Being asked where he was going, Captain-General Weyler said that he did not know, but that he would not return to Havana until he had completely organized the plan of campaign in the province of Santa Clara. If other urgent necessities did not require his presence temporarily in Havana, he would continue his operations in the field. He added that the recent conference which he had held with Intendente Fagoaga and Secretary Palmerola had been a most important one. Being asked what steps he had taken in the matter of the depreciation of the bank bills, he said: "I am disposed to be most severe according to the circumstances. The government regulations must be obeyed, even if we deplore the same and even though the enforcement should send all speculators to the Fernando poor prison. The dispositions regarding the depreciation of the bank bills, of tobacco were ordered by me, personally, but this money question is a governmental matter, and I am resolved to make all comply with the bills. I will try to prevent exchange houses from becoming private banks."

In conclusion, he said, that he would favor industries tending to enlarge the towns, avoiding the scattering of houses, avoiding the woods and places thus affording refuge for bandits.

General Weyler has ordered that the Pinar del Rio reformatory shall be changed into a hospital. The new hospital will be under the command of a well known sanitary doctor, Justo Martinez. General Weyler has sent for vaccine virus orders providing for free vaccination. Those persons now interested in the cultivation of tobacco are considering whether the production of that article is not more beneficial than the production of sugar cane and a report upon the subject will be presented to Captain-General Weyler.

Ex-Congressman in Trouble.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., Feb. 14.—Ex-Congressman Snedley Darlington has been arrested on a charge of embezzlement arising from the financial troubles of the West Chester Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of which he was president before the appointment of receivers. The charge is preferred by Mrs. A. Darlington, of Maine, who alleges that on December 2, last, Darlington received from her on deposit, \$1,300, knowing at the time that the company was insolvent. Darlington was held in his own recognizance for a further hearing. The offense with which he is charged is punishable by fine or double the amount received and imprisonment from one to three years.

THE IMPROVEMENT

On the Rivers in This State Are Very Well Provided For.

IF THE APPROPRIATIONS STAND

As They Now are in the Bill—The Monongahela River Will Get Double the Amount Asked For—What a Visit to the Appropriations Committee Accomplished—Senator Teller on the Arbitration Treaty—He Explains Why Action Has Been Delayed in the Senate—Questions That Cannot be Settled in a Day. Forecast of Work in Congress.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—West Virginia will fare very well in the general appropriations for public improvements, if the state's representatives succeed in holding what is already assured. The sum of \$400,000 is already inserted for continuing the Monongahela system of dams from Morgantown to Fairmont, and that is about double what was at first expected. The rivers and harbors bill passed at the last session made provision for completing slack water navigation under a continuous contract, but it requires a specific appropriation annually to insure the carrying out of that provision. Just before the subcommittee on rivers and harbors left for New Orleans it began to look as though there would be but slight recognition of this improvement in the current appropriations, and a sub-committee, of which Captain Davenport was a member, paid the appropriations committee a visit, urging that the work be authorized. There had already been considerable delay, for various reasons, though not due to Congress, and it was insisted that there should be no more obstacles left in the way. The result of this call, and of the personal efforts of the West Virginians in Congress, was that instead of receiving \$215,000 the Monongahela item will go to the senate almost double that amount. It is the understanding that an item of \$500,000 will be added in the senate for the improvement of the Kanawha.

It could not be included in the bill on the basis of the continuous contract clause as to that interest in the rivers and harbors bill, and to appropriate the money would have been in the form of new legislation, or the appropriation of money for a work for which there had been no provision made. A sum will be added in the senate also for the construction of dams 2 and 3, in the upper Ohio system of improvements. For the same reason that prevailed in the Kanawha case, that appropriation could not originate in the house, but both will be properly cared for, when the bill comes to a conference.

Speaker Hansen, of the West Virginia house of delegates, and Mr. Arnold C. Schorr, a prominent Republican of Grant county, are in the city for to-day only. W. H. Wilson has been appointed postmaster at Roaring Creek, Randolph county, vice E. H. Rowan, resigned.

TELLER ON THE TREATY

With Great Britain—He Says It Must Be Carefully Considered.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—Senator Teller was asked to-day to furnish the Associated Press with a statement of the reasons for seeking a postponement of the Anglo-American arbitration treaty, and in response prepared the following signed article:

There has been a good deal of criticism of the senate because it does not at once ratify the treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain. My friends who apparently form that the executive department has been about four years negotiating it.

By the constitution of the United States, the senate is made a part of the treaty-making power. The fathers of the republic, by the exercise of executive power, were willing that the president should negotiate treaties alone, so they provided that the president "shall have power by the advice and consent of the senate to make treaties, provided, two-thirds of the senators present concur." The treaty then is the act of the president and the senate.

It is quite evident that it was not intended that the action of the senate should be a mere perfunctory duty and that the requirement of a two-thirds majority was inserted because the framers of the constitution were impressed with the importance of treaty-making.

The senate being a part of the power which creates treaties, it cannot rid itself of the responsibility of seeing that they are properly made. It is an incumbent upon us to give treaties due consideration as upon the executive to do so. We heard no complaint of the delay on the part of the executive in the treaty, but the senate then there was a demand for immediate action by the senate. The senate, being charged with this duty of advising in the construction of a treaty, cannot transfer that duty to the president or any one else.

The friends of the treaty in the senate all admit that it must be amended. The committee on foreign relations has recommended certain amendments which will, without doubt, be adopted. But what will be the condition of the treaty, if the friends of it do not agree as to the purpose of the proposed amendments.

Some of them assert that each converted question for consideration by the arbitrators must be acted upon by the senate and the house of representatives before the question can go before the arbitration tribunal. If this view is correct, we will be required to make a new treaty or agreement on each question as it arises, and have the each question of the senate alone, but of the house also, and instead of having removed causes of disagreement and friction between the two governments, it will be found we have multiplied the causes of dispute and delayed the determination of controverted questions.

If the treaty does not require action on the part of Congress, as some contend it does not, then we are leaving the question whether the subject of controversy shall be arbitrated or not to the president alone. It is true we put limitations of an indefinite character on the executive in question, "affecting our foreign or domestic policy," but if the president thinks such submission does not affect that policy he cannot be held responsible for his act if he makes a mistake.

Why should we not make this definite "exact"? Why should we leave so important a submission on our part in doubt? If we attempt to submit a given question to arbitration through the agency of Congress, and Great Britain thinks it ought to have been submitted through and by the president, we create friction only among our own people, and Great Britain as well.

If the president assumes that he alone must determine what subject of dispute must be submitted and Con-

gress assumes jurisdiction of the matter, then we have a home difficulty and a foreign one at the same time.

The treaty is not capable of self-execution, and therefore must be legislation to carry it into execution. Congress must fix the term of the two arbitrators to be appointed on our part, and also determine their compensation. This cannot be done at this session of Congress.

The treaty ought to go over and be carefully examined by the committee that has already prepared sundry amendments and by the senate when other matters are not pressing on that body. It is almost impossible at this late period of the session to give a matter of this kind that serious attention which it requires. There can be no doubt that the great body of the people of the United States favor arbitration, but that fact does not remove the necessity of care in the preparation of a treaty to carry out that idea.

If the treaty is carelessly made and there is difficulty in determining what ought to be submitted, or a feeling, if after the treaty goes into effect, doubt should be aroused as to the fairness of its operation, the people will be prejudiced against the principle of arbitration, so that instead of promoting the cause of arbitration we may destroy it by hasty action.

Personally, I am decidedly in favor of arbitration of all questions that can be arbitrated, but this is no reason why I should join in ratifying a treaty that lacks the greatest essential of a treaty, certainty as to what it means. There is no threatened danger of war confronting us. We have no occasion for haste and no need to be satisfied by premature action. When the treaty is put in proper form, as I hope it will be, it will be ratified. I regret that the agreement has not been considered in open senate so that the people could see the defects in it.

(Signed.) H. M. TELLER.

FORECAST OF WORK

That Will Occupy the Attention of Congress This Week.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—As much of the present week as may be necessary will be given up to the consideration of appropriation bills by the senate. There has been no accumulation of these bills on the calendar and with only a little more than two weeks of the session remaining, it is not intended that the senate managers that there should be any delay in the consideration of these bills. They will insist that the appropriations shall take precedence whenever they are ready to proceed. The only appropriation bill now on the calendar is that providing for the expenses of the Indian service, but it is expected that the conference report on the legislative appropriation bill will be presented to-morrow and that the bills making appropriations for the District of Columbia and for the fortifications will soon follow.

It is the purpose of Senator Pettigrew, who has charge of the Indian bill, to call it up Tuesday. It is expected that several provisions in the bill will lead to animated debate, notably those providing for the introduction of radical reforms in Indian Territory and for the disposition of the unallotted lands in the Uncompaghee reservation in Utah. These are questions which have been before the senate in various form on several occasions, and they have been voted upon more or less date. The legislative bill will not consume much time for the reason that the house conferees have conceded most of the senate amendments.

It is impossible to say how much of the senate's time during the week will be given up to the consideration of the arbitration treaty. It is believed, however, that the indications are unfavorable to any prolonged discussion on this subject and the chances now seem to be that it may not be taken up again at all, but the probabilities are that it will some time during the week be formally postponed until after the fourth of March.

If the appropriation bills and the arbitration treaty permit, Senator Hear will call up the bankruptcy bill and make an effort to secure a vote upon it. In two weeks from Thursday the present congress expires by limitation, and from this time forward all things legislative will have to give way to the appointment of a new congress.

Although the house has disposed of ten of the thirteen regular appropriation bills, two of the three which remain, the sundry civil and the general deficiency, are of such importance that they will probably be taken up before the adjournment.

The renewal of these in control of legislation in the house to give time for the consideration of public building bills, more than one hundred of which have been favorably reported by the committee, so angered some of the members that they talked of trying to secure these appropriations in the Sundry Service bill.

Those who are interested in the river and harbor projects authorized by the last river and harbor bill for which no provision is made in the Sundry Civil bill (including Wilmington, Del., Kentucky river, dams 2 and 5 of the Ohio, Oakland, Cala, and Yakima, Oregon) are bemoaning with light. The friends of the free house bill as amended by the senate would like to saddle this measure also on the Sundry Civil as the only means of resurrecting it. There are other antagonisms. But the opposition is utterly unorganized and it has been decided by Speaker Reed and Mr. Cannon, who are working like Trojans to keep down appropriations, to try a coup to-morrow by which they expect to take advantage of the fact that to-morrow is suspension day and put through the bill under suspension of the rules. The general debate on the measure closed yesterday and if the bill can be passed to-morrow under suspension it will not only save the three to five days which it would require to consider it under the five minute rule, but it would cut off the danger of amendments carrying large sums to which it would be subject if the members succeeded in effecting a log rolling combination.

Acting on the supposition that the bill will be passed to-morrow, the pensioners' leaders have decided to postpone to-morrow and Tuesday evenings for private pension legislation. The three remaining contested election cases will occupy the time until the naval appropriation bill is brought forward to ward the close of the week. As the session draws to a close, partnership in cropping out as it did yesterday, and will probably be some very lively debates. The preparation of the general deficiency will be begun to-morrow and be ready early next week. The crowding toward the close will be greatly relieved by the rule which makes the last six days of the session suspension days.

CANEA BOMBARDED.

By Christians on the Heights Surrounding the Town.

THE TURKS REPLY TO THE FIRE.

All the Foreign Consuls Compelled to Embark on Vessels Lying Off the Port. Great Enthusiasm in Greece Over the Departure of Troops for Crete—Action of That Country May Bring on Serious Complications—King George Personally Directing Affairs Connected With the Crisis.

CANEA, Island of Crete, Feb. 14.—(Sunday evening.)—The Christians occupied the heights surrounding the town this morning and began to bombard Canea. As soon as the firing commenced, Prince George Berovitch, governor of Crete, with thirty recently enrolled Montenegrin grenadiers, boarded the Russian man-of-war. The Greek consul also embarked on board another vessel. The Turks from the fortress replied to the fire of the Christians. It is reported that the fighting was attended with bloodshed. The military governor has been removed from his post. The foreign consuls also embarked on board the various vessels lying off the town of Canea. The Greek consul at Heraklion went on board the Greek warship Naurachos Miallis. The Christians at Heraklion are also hurrying on board the ships. Fighting occurred around Halepa Saturday. After a brisk fusillade the Turks dislodged the Christians and occupied Akrotiri Hills. The French consul was obliged to quit his country house at Halepa and return to his official residence at Canea.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 14.—A Greek warship yesterday fired on a Turkish vessel conveying soldiers from Candia to Canea.

As a result of Friday's scenes, the ambassadors decided to recommend to their respective governments that the powers occupy Canea, Retimo and Candia for the purpose of affording protection to the Mussulmans.

ATHENS, Feb. 14.—Prince Nicholas has started for Larissa, Thessalia, with the third artillery regiment. It is stated that the British admiral commanding in the Cretan waters has orders to prevent any collision at sea between the Turkish and the Greek. Prince George arrived at Canea yesterday. He received a visit from the commanders of the foreign men-of-war. Later, he returned to Milo, with the flotilla.

The foreign ministers at Athens met at the French legation for the purpose of considering the situation. It is believed that they will address further repudiation to the Grecian government, which replying to their recent statements declared that the government has not hesitated to assume the whole responsibility for the measures it had taken.

The reserve of 1832—four classes have been called out. Grecian officers started for Crete who, having been recalled at the last moment, and ordered to rejoin their regiments, have resigned their commissions, and issued a manifesto explaining that they are leaving the army in order to fight for the freedom of their brethren in Crete.

The report is current at Canea that the Turkish authorities, considering that resistance to the cause of the Christians in Crete is hopeless, have requested the foreign commanders to occupy the town. The commanders of the men-of-war have referred the subject matter to their respective governments, and asked for instructions.

A Greek steamer arrived at the island of Syria last night with 1,500 refugees who left Candia on the advice of the commander of the Greek warship and the foreign consuls there.

It is evident that the Grecian government has taken a serious step in sending troops to Crete for the purpose of protecting the Christians. A force consisting of a regiment of infantry, battery and artillery embarked at Piraeus yesterday on board the three steamers. There was a scene of great enthusiasm before the departure of the troops. Crown Prince Constantine, the Duke of Sparta, reviewed the men and addressing them said: "Officers and men, remember where you are going, and that you are Hellenes."

The troops then marched past in the presence of the queen, the crown prince and an immense crowd. The crown prince with his staff was at the head of the men and the populace cheering. Simultaneous enthusiasm were also witnessed during the embarkation of the soldiers. The arrival of the transports has already been reported from the island of Milo. The troops continued on their voyage immediately, and it was expected that they would reach Canea to-morrow. It is rumored that the head of the Grecian newspapers have the departure of the troops with expressions of delight. There is much activity at the palace, King George personally directing affairs connected with the crisis.

A Canea special, dated Feb. 14 (Sunday) night says that the resignation of Prince George Berovitch, governor of Crete, has already been accepted, and he departed yesterday (Sunday) afternoon on board the Austrian Lloyd steamer for Trieste. Despite the official statements, there is reason to believe that he left his post without the Sultan's permission. In his letter to the consuls representing the powers, he only stated that he had tendered his resignation, that he had well-intentioned, Berovitch has shown a lamentable lack of courage during the recent troubles, according to the Canea correspondent of the Times.

He practically abandoned the direction of affairs at a critical moment. It Crete, he has already in mind that the sudden disappearance of Turkish officials is often due to occult influences. The position of the next governor will not be enviable.

According to another dispatch to the Times from Canea, the Greek consul with his staff boarded the Greek iron-clad Hydra, after placing the refugees at the consular house, who told them to board the Greek warship. Up to the present time, however, the refugees remain at the British consulate. The closing of the Greek consular offices seems to indicate a definite rupture of the relations between Greece and Turkey.

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Berlin says that Greece has purchased 100,000 rifles from the Loethig factory in Belgium.

lage of Halepa, the residence of the consular agent in a state of great trepidation yesterday (Saturday), owing to the approach of the insurgents, who joined, it is stated, by Greek volunteers, assembled in great force on the Akrotiri peninsula made in advance into the neighborhood. The Hellenic flag, hoisted on the arrival of the Greek warships was displayed on the summit of an adjoining hill. All the members of the families of the consular agents were transferred to the warships. The Greek consuls, which was garrisoned, made an impressive show of force by native Christians and sailors in anticipation of an attack from the Mohammedans from the vicinity of Canea. The insurgents advanced yesterday (Saturday) toward the last-mentioned peninsula, with the mainland and engaged the Turkish artillery throughout the afternoon. The Mohammedans at Canea were in a state of extreme excitement, and owing to rumors of an intended attack upon the consulates at Canea, special precautions were taken at the offices of the British consul. The archives were packed and ready for removal before daylight. About 400 Bashi-Bazoucks and a company of regulars hurried out from Canea and attacked the Christians. The Christians were finally repulsed and pursued into the interior of the peninsula. Subsequently the bishop of Canea invoked the aid of the consuls with a view to the cessation of the armistice, but practical difficulties were in the way of intervention.

It is reported to-night (Sunday) that the Christians have succeeded in making a stand and that they now maintain their position.

Heraklion is now more quiet as a large portion of the Christian population has been embarked on board of the men-of-war and departed from the city.

The Turkish troop ship which arrived to-day (Sunday) has just put out to sea, pursued by the Greek transport Mykale.

Ibrahim Pasha, the military governor, has resigned.

ATHENS, Feb. 15.—The Greek Mykale brought news from Syria that the Mussulman boys at Canea tried to embark on the Austrian Lloyd steamer with their families, but the Mussulman populace prevented them from leaving as planned.

According to the Pies Asy the Mussulmans have placed three guns in front of Halepa.

Other telegrams received at Athens confirm the reports that the Mussulmans made a sortie upon Canea, the regular troops being followed by a thousand Mussulmans. The troops had four guns, and the battle lasted until evening.

WANTS REST.

The President-Elect will Slip Away From Visitors This Week.

CANTON, O., Feb. 14.—It is not definitely known whether President-elect McKinley will start for Cleveland in the morning, or delay his visit to that city for a day or two. But it is apparent to his friends that he should take a rest and seek relief from the strain of receiving the army of visitors constantly besieging his home. He has held up remarkably well under the over-tax that has been placed upon him since the election, and always gave the visitors cordial and hearty welcome. It is understood that he will be away for at least a part of the time this week. Definite plans have not been yet announced.

To-day, the Major received scarcely any visitors. He always has been averse to attending to business matters on Sunday.

Congressman D. K. Watson, and C. A. Chickering, of New York, who were late callers last night, accepted an invitation to accompany the Major to church this morning, and the First Presbyterian services were attended. Besides this, the Major left the house for a call on his mother and a drive with Mrs. McKinley.

The remainder of the day was spent at the house with Mrs. McKinley and in reading.

Jarvis Carty, of Philadelphia, was a late caller Saturday night. He is deeply interested in the candidacy of General J. H. Weldenham, for commissioner of pensions. Mr. Carty is a prominent attorney of Philadelphia.

A news dispatch announces that the Spanish authorities at Rorua have arrested Charles Scott, an American. The prisoner is presumed to be Oliver Ream, of this city, who has traveled under that name for several years, and from whom relatives can receive no communication. J. H. Ream, the father, feels certain that the prisoner is his own son.

An Opera Singer's Funeral.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Probably no person connected with the theatrical or operatic profession had such a tribute paid to his memory in this city as was displayed this afternoon at the funeral services over the body of Count Armand de Caston, known as Castelmare, an Italian Opera House on Wednesday night while singing in "Martha." The crowd that collected in and around the French church of St. Vincent de Paul at Twenty-third street, was so large that the forty policemen on duty there could hardly control it. More than 2,000 persons were in the church and many more were in the streets.

The Metropolitan Opera Company were present, and M. Plancon, Mme. Litvinne and M. Hassalbrink participated in the elaborate musical programme. The floral tributes were profuse and came from all the stars of the company and from the friends of the company, and many who had known him at the opera. The body was buried in Mt. Kisco cemetery.

Steel Workers Reduced Ten Per Cent.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 14.—Notice of ten per cent. reduction was posted at the works of the Pennsylvania Steel Co. yesterday, to take effect March 1. The reduction affects about 3,000 employees. President E. C. Fenton said that he hoped the conditions would soon improve so as to warrant a restoration of the old wages. The reduction is one of the results of the collapse of the steel rail pool.

Steamship Movements.